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ogy," collected for publication in 1873, illustrate the thoroughness of his work, his earnestness of purpose, and his clear, vigorous style.

Dr. Ray was not only for more than a quarter of a century the acknowledged head of the alienists in this country, but, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the human race, he was also one of the leading sanitarians and social scientists of his day, contributing freely from his abundant resources to the proceedings of the American Public Health Association and the Social Science Association. As one of the directors of the Blockley Almshouse and Hospital in Philadelphia, he was a practical reformer of institution abuses. During his whole professional career, he was one of the foremost in adopting the more progressive views of recent years in treating the insane with increasing freedom, and in endeavoring to make their lives as little unlike the lives of the sane as possible. The monument of his life's work is the Butler Hospital, built under his own eyes, beautified and improved from year to year as larger experience suggested, from the chapel of which he chose to be buried, and to which he bequeathed the greater portion of his property, subject to his widow's life interest in it.

Dr. Ray's wisdom, purity of character, and faithfulness to every duty, won the regard of his fellow-men. His unremitting care of his patients gained their affectionate esteem, as his genial manner, wide information, and wonderful powers of conversation captivated their attention and drew them away from their morbid thoughts. During a long and painful illness his courage never failed. During an active life of more than threescore years and ten, in which he often saw the worst side of human nature, his faith in mankind never faltered.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

THEODORE LUDWIG WILHELM VON BISCHOFF.

THEODORE LUDWIG WILHELM VON BISCHOFF, who died at Munich on December 5, 1882, was born at Hannover, October 28, 1807. His father was Christian Heinrich Ernst Bischoff, a physician who held professorships at Berlin and Bonn, and was the author of several works on medicine and chemistry. The younger Bischoff began his studies with his father, and pursued them at Düsseldorf, Bonn, and

Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1829, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1832. He obtained an appointment as assistant in midwifery at Berlin. Here he met with Johannes Müller and Ehrenberg, under whom he continued his studies in anatomy and physiology. From 1835 to 1843 he delivered lectures on comparative pathological anatomy at Heidelberg, and from 1843 to 1855 was Professor of Physiology and Anatomy at Giessen, where he established a Museum of Anatomy and a Physiological Institute. In 1854, having declined offers from several German universities, he accepted the chair of Human Anatomy and Physiology at Munich, succeeding the anatomist Foerg.

In 1850, he appeared with Liebig at the famous trial of Count Görnitz, who was accused of wife-murder, and demonstrated the impossibility of spontaneous combustion. His views on this subject may be found in his paper, "Ueber die Selbstverbrennung," in the *Annales de la Médecine Légale*, 1850.

Bischoff belonged to the older school of German embryologists, who under the lead of Von Baer laid the foundations of modern morphology. He paid considerable attention to the anatomy of the Quadrumana, and his last papers were devoted to the comparative study of the brain of monkeys. His more important memoirs, however, are his investigations on the development of Mammalia, published between 1842 and 1852. The monographs he published on the Dog, the Guinea-Pig, the Rabbit, and the Deer have remained the basis of all the more recent studies on the development of the higher mammals.

Bischoff was elected Foreign Honorary Member of this Academy, November 13, 1849, and his letter acknowledging his election, dated at Giessen, May 20, 1850, is worthy of being preserved, as showing his large and liberal spirit: —

"This unexpected honor, paid me from a land so distant from my native country, possesses for me a high worth, as an evidence of the acknowledgment of my scientific labors and exertions. It encourages me to hope that these labors possess a generally useful character, and that they have acquired the approbation of the patrons of science in your society. This marked honor is flattering to me also, inasmuch as it furnishes fresh evidence that the United States, so long the asylum of my poor and oppressed countrymen, forced to leave their native Germany, will also kindly receive German science, fostering and advancing it upon a more fruitful ground than can be found in the much overcrowded fatherland."